

THE INQUIRER

FRANCIS CLEVELAND & ALEX. FRANKS,
Editors and Proprietors.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 25, 1850.

Our publication day being on Monday, all advertisements and notices for publication must be handed in on Saturday.

The Crisis Past.

All the signs of times appear clearly to indicate that the dangers which threatened the Union, are mainly past. The admission of California, the territorial bills, and the fugitive-slave law, will remain the laws of the land, and receive the homage which, as such, is their due. Attempts will be made to repeal some of them, perhaps at the next session of Congress, but we think without success. The attempts to resist the fugitive law, at Detroit, Chicago and Boston were happily unsuccessful, and it should be a matter of rejoicing that the hired British incendiary, George Thompson, met with so signal a rebuke, in his attempt recently to desecrate old Faneuil Hall, the cradle of liberty, by a fanatical and inflammatory address.

We have never believed that a severance of this glorious Union, would be permanently accomplished. But in cases like the present slavery agitation, "It is the attempt and not the deed confounds us." There was danger, great danger, that the attempt would be seriously made. It must be admitted that there are those, of no mean influence, both north and south, who strongly desire, and earnestly seek, a dissolution of the Union. Both fanatics and demagogues may be found who are striving to that end. The former are really the tools of the latter. We all know how, in moments of strong excitement, steps are taken not easily retraced. The deluded followers of some artful demagogues might be led into a course, which it might require the force of arms to counteract, and the first drop of blood spilt would not soon be effaced. Already has an alienation of feeling taken place between north and south, which one generation will not see fully restored. Even this, though far short of what we were threatened with, is to be deplored by every true patriot.

In the north, we repeat, there is every reason to believe that the laws will be respected. At the south, the signal failure of the Nashville convention, proves that the great danger in that quarter is also past. Honor to the patriots, Cass, Clay, Dickinson, Webster, and others, who stood by their country, and the constitution in the hour of peril, regardless of the frowns of heated fanatics and political traitors. This will be the triumph of the patriot, of truth over error, of right over wrong.

Census Statistics.

We are indebted to Mr. Chas. P. Chandler, for the following census items. His district is on the east side of the Scioto, and consists of nine townships. It will be seen that the rapid increase of population has not been confined to town, but that the country has also progressed with a very gratifying speed.

The following is a table of comparison for the 9 townships:

Townships.	1840.	1850.	Farms.	Houses.
Wayne,	1,844	4,230	6	733
Clay,	696	872	65	136
Jefferson,	578	840	60	138
Madison,	580	1,363	109	223
Harrison,	656	1,105	59	184
Vernon,	575	1,074	103	267
Porter,	1,013	1,874	62	389
Green,	974	2,345	68	389
Bloom,	913	1,648	68	272
Total.	7,111	15,179	623	2,528

Thus, the population in 9 townships has nearly doubled in 10 years. There are seven furnaces in the county, averaging each 100 hands, which make per annum, 16,800 tons of metal. Number of paupers supported within the year, 20.

Number of criminals convicted within the year, 12.

Number of deaths in Portsmouth, from June 1st, 1849 to June 1850, 80.

Number of manufacturing establishments in the county, 83.

Number of churches in the county, 21.

The following was furnished us by Mr. Overturf, Marshal of the western district of the county:

Townships.	1840.	1850.
Nile,	860	1,004
Washington,	653	705
Union,	875	615
Brushcreek,	401	672
Morgan,	265	280
Total.	2,754	3,276

Total population of the county, 18,465. Population in 1840, 11,192. Increase in ten years, 7,273.

Number of houses in the above five townships, 555.

Number of bushels of corn raised in 1849, 246,700.

Value of farms \$497,210.

Oldest male person, 94—oldest female, 86.

There are many other facts relative to the census, that we have been waiting for, which as soon as we receive, we shall publish.

A chicken was lately hatched on the farm of Mr. Meynell, Northampton, England, with two heads, three eyes, and one wing. The bird has been stuffed, and is now in the possession of Mr. Coates, solicitor, Northampton.

Wm. Henry Staats, aged 40 years, committed suicide in New York City, on the 14th inst., by shooting himself through the head with a pistol.

Railroad Letting.

The friends of our Railroad, among whom may be reckoned almost every citizen of this and Jackson county, will be gratified to see by an advertisement in today's paper that it has been determined to put a portion of it under contract on the 1st of January—a most auspicious mode of beginning the new year. In taking this step, the directors are acting for the best interest of the company and in accordance with the unanimous expression of public sentiment. They merit and will receive the thanks of community for the vigorous course they have pursued in this important enterprise.

The line now to be let is well deserving the attention of good contractors. It lies in a healthy section of country, abounding in all the materials of subsistence and, in consequence of no other public works being now in process of construction near by, where laborers can be readily procured. The ability of the company is undoubted, the directors are men of the highest integrity and business habits, and they are fortunate in having procured one of the best engineers in the State—a man well qualified professionally and of affable manners, two requisites which old contractors will know how to appreciate.

We congratulate our citizens generally on the favorable prospects now before them and trust that, individually and collectively, they will feel like doing all in their power to aid in the prosecution of the work.

Colonization Society.

An interesting meeting of the committee of Correspondence for Ohio, took place recently in Cincinnati.

Committees on several subjects were appointed; among the rest, to memorialize the Executive of the General Government on the subject of acknowledging the independence of Liberia; to memorialize the churches on the subject of making annual contributions to the colonization cause; to memorialize congress on the subject of establishing a line of steamships between the United States and Liberia; to memorialize the constitutional convention asking them to insert a clause to empower the legislature to appropriate money to aid the colored people of Ohio in emigrating to Africa, and to ask aid for the same purpose of the next legislature. Some colored men belonging to the African League, were introduced who reported favorably of the progress making in the object of the league, which is to form a body of emigrants to Liberia. Various resolutions were also passed.

Success to this cause, the only possible one for ridding the country of the evils of slavery.

The old established Shoe Store of R. Lloyd, it will be seen by advertisement, has been replenished. His full stock of every article in his line, and the low rates at which he offers to sell them, are proofs of what we have long believed and asserted, that Portsmouth is destined to become a great shoe mart and manufactory. Purchasers, in the neighboring towns and country, need no longer go to Cincinnati or the East, when boots and shoes can be procured here full as low, if not lower than they can be at those places.

Railroads in the United States.

It is estimated by the editor of the United States Rail Road Gazette, that there will be 8001 miles of Railroad completed and in successive operation in this country, on the 1st day of January, 1851, distributed as follows:

State.	Miles.
Maine,	199
New Hampshire,	381
Vermont,	276
Massachusetts,	1,143
Rhode Island,	62
Connecticut,	431

Total in New England,	2,492
New York,	1,236
New Jersey,	236
Pennsylvania,	950
Dalaware,	17
Maryland,	360
Virginia,	371
South Carolina,	241
Georgia,	631
Florida,	51
Alabama,	111
Louisiana,	27
Mississippi,	98
Tennessee,	29
Kentucky,	28
Ohio,	203
Indiana,	66
Illinois,	90
Michigan,	408

Total miles, 8,001.

These are estimated to have cost an average of \$25,000 per mile, or \$200,025,000, which exceeds the entire banking capital of the United States.

Compare the above statement with one made out just before the 1st of January, 1846, and we have the following, showing the increase for the last four years, viz:

Miles.	Cost.
Jan., 1850, miles of railroad completed,	6,001 \$200,025,000
Jan., 1846, miles of railroad completed,	4,731 127,500,000
Increase,	3,270 \$72,525,000

Gen. Edward Hamilton, Secretary of Oregon Territory, with his family, arrived at Oregon City, on or about the 12th of September last. So says the Scioto Gazette.

Our Table.

Three Lectures on Hygiene and Hydropathy, by Roland S. Houghton, A. M. M. D. 25 cents. Fowler & Wells, N. Y.

This is a neat little volume, containing many suggestions relative to the manner of preserving health. Dr. Houghton appears to be a man of classical education, and although he handles the theories and practice of the "old school" of physicians, rather roughly in one or two instances, we like the general tone of his lectures very well, and hope, indeed, believe, they are calculated to do much good.

Letters from the Backwoods and the Adirondac, by Rev. J. T. Headly. John S. Taylor, New York, 1850.

The above is the title of a work, which has been spoken of in favorable terms by persons better able to judge of its merits than ourselves, and it is not therefore necessary to say much in its praise. Those who admire the authors writings, will doubtless be pleased with this little volume.

What sounds queer about it, is the "Backwoods." It seems a little strange that the Empire State of this wonderful Republic, should contain wild, uninhabited and almost uninhabitable lands to the extent of hundreds of square miles, in which roam the deer and elk, as free and unmolested as when the pale face first landed on Plymouth rock. These lands will hardly be settled within the next half century.

The Twelve qualities of the Mind; or, Outlines of a New System of Physiology, No. 2, by J. W. Redfield, M. D. J. S. Redfield, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

This is the second of a series of Nos., on Physiology, which subject is treated in an able and interesting manner by the author. We rather agree with the author, that there is about as much in the features of the face, whereby to judge of one's character, as in the head. There are some countenances to which we have a natural and unconquerable aversion, and however much we may reason with ourselves and think the dislike only prejudice, we cannot help admitting that such and such persons have a "bad look." Whether rules can be laid down by which we may with a degree of certainty, read the character of individuals, time will only demonstrate. In all ages, men have been "deceived by appearances"—in all ages, erroneous doctrines have been preached. Whether Mr. Redfield may finally make of his new system, no one should condemn it before consideration; and we look on all such efforts to enlighten the public, as worthy of encouragement.

Arthur's Home Gazette, continues to come regularly to our table, and we consider it one of the best literary papers in the Union. We are pleased to see that the publisher is meeting with that success which his paper merits.

Death of Col. R. M. Johnson.

It gives us pain to record the death of this hero, patriot and statesman. He died near Frankfort, Kentucky, on Friday last the 19th inst. No man has borne a more conspicuous part in the history of the western country than Col. Johnson. He took a prominent part in the war of 1812 and has filled many high and responsible positions in the state and Federal Governments. At the time of his death he was a member of the Kentucky legislature, thus dying on the post of duty to his country. Throughout his whole public career he has had the confidence of all and more particularly of the great Democratic party, of which he has ever been a consistent and able supporter. We have not learned the particulars of his death, but can state that his health had been for some time declining.

Rail Roads.

The great fever now-a-days in the way of public improvements, is for Railroads and from the article below we discover that this country is not to be entirely forgotten and neglected in the way of improvements. We hold up both hands for the road, and say "go it." A Railroad through this county will have a great tendency to develop the mines of immense wealth which lay buried in our hills, and as at present good for nothing. Probably no county in the State abounds in greater mineral wealth than does Hocking. Although her hills present rather an unassuming appearance to the casual observer, yet beneath the surface lay embedded almost inexhaustible quantities of iron ore, and immense quantities of coal and other minerals, which with a little enterprise and industry, might be developed so as to be of incalculable benefit to the citizens and to the public.

Then let our citizens act in this matter—act speedily and energetically, and the matter can soon and easily be accomplished.

Pass the word along the line that this Road must be located and pass through Logan. If our citizens will but do their duty, there will be no difficulty attending it.—Logan Sentinel.

"THE S. & H. V. RAILROAD.—The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad bid fair to have its name changed to the Mineral Railroad. There is now a project on foot to construct it to Jackson, thence through Vinton, Hocking, and either Perry or Fairfield to Newark. Twenty miles of the Road from Portsmouth to the borders of Jackson county are to be put under contract immediately. The survey is completed to Jackson, 46 miles we believe, to which place it will be assuredly constructed. From Jackson to Logan the distance is about forty miles, and should the counties of Hocking and Vinton desire it, the survey will be extended to that place. This is the talk of the Portsmouth men at the present time. Should the country prove favorable to the location of the Road, there is no doubt but that the route would be a valuable one. Should it be completed to Logan, the further extension would depend upon the citizens north of that place. What next?—Lancaster Gazette.

Winter Preparations.

Cloaks and overcoats without, and glowing fires within, betoken the departure of golden autumn and the coming of hoary winter. The sear and withered leaves of the forest now

"Have their time to fall,"

and the trees are being left naked to brave the frosty blasts of unrelenting winter.—The brooks and rivulets, which in the summer months sang to the blooming flowers along their banks, will soon be glazed with ice, and earth robed in feathery white.—While we sit comfortably by the fire or wrap ourselves in our warm coats and go forth into the chilling atmosphere, defying the Frost King, we should remember that there are hundreds in our land not so well prepared for such weather as ourselves—how many are poverty stricken, live in miserable houses, and have scarcely the means to procure the necessities of life, or to prevent themselves from freezing.—While we piously commend such to Him who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," and pass on thankful for our comforts, and perhaps luxuries, we should reflect whether such a kindly wish will help the unfortunate, and whether we are doing our duty as Christians and good citizens.—While we pity those upon whom misfortune has laid his iron hand, and wonder how, in such a plentiful land as ours, humanity can suffer, there is one thing more we should think of, and thinking act. To do as we, in similar circumstances, would wish to be done by—to sympathize in the pocket as well as in the heart—to do good actions as well as to have "good will towards men," should demonstrate our love for the poor.

American Stocks in Europe.

Respecting American stocks, Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co's write that the market continues without change in prices, but there has been more enquiry for United States 6 per cent. certificates of 1862 and 1867, at 106 up to 106½, the bonds with coupons, being relatively dearer, have been neglected at 109½-109¾. United States 5's of 1853, 93½-94. Pennsylvania 5's have been done at 82 and 83; and some Boston City dollar 5's at 92½; also some Ohio 5's, redeemable 1850, at 90.—Massachusetts 105½-106. Maryland 90-91, on demand. Buyers of Illinois internal improvement bonds at 50. Canada 5 per cent. bonds 102½-102¾.

Portsmouth and Columbus Turnpikes.

At the Turnpike election in Picketon, on the 18th inst., for Directors for the Portsmouth and Columbus Turnpike Co., Messrs. Geo. W. Renick and Col. James Row, were elected for Ross Co.; Messrs. James Sargent, and Gen. James Moore, for Pike county; and Messrs. Joseph Riggs and Samuel C. Briggs, for Scioto county. This end of the above road, during the last summer, was thoroughly repaired, for which the efficient Directors should have the thanks of an accommodated public.

Brother Jonathan for Christmas.

This grand holiday pictorial is now issuing from the mammoth steam presses of Wilson & Co., New York. It is really and truly a wonder of newspaper printing, both in point of immense size and beauty of the engravings. The largest engraving measures 30 inches by 43—and comprises some dozen or more spirited original scenes, called the Career of a Country Girl in New York. It occupies two entire mammoth pages of the paper. Then we have a portrait of the President of the United States, the size of life—the Death Bed of President Taylor, with his friends around the bed (accurate portraits) and a gem of a picture, occupying the first page, called the Sewing Girl's Dream of Love and Pleasure. In addition to these, there are multitudes of other pictures—indeed the whole sheet is full of good things. All for 12 cents a copy—ten for one dollar. Cheap enough, certainly!

An Error.—The Gallipolis Journal.

credits an article headed, "Senatorial Candidates," to the *Port. Dis. (Dem.)*. The article in question should have been credited to the *Inquirer*. "Mistakes will occur," &c., you know.

According to the late census, New Orleans contains a population of 139,000.

The chief increase in population has been in the second Municipality.

MONSTER GLOBE.—A curious exhibition is in course of preparation for the World's Fair, by Mr. Wyld, M. P., the eminent map engraver. He is constructing a huge globe, of fifty-six feet in diameter, which will be provided with a convenient mode of ingress and egress.—The different countries of the world will be represented upon the inner, and not upon the outer surface, and the interior will be fitted up with galleries and staircases, so as to enable the visitor to make a tour of the world, and visit each of the countries whose industry or production will be displayed in the great exhibition.—English Paper.

SMALL MATTERS.—In reference to large newspapers, a correspondent of the New Yorker, a penny sheet, says, "they are often like bad eggs, the more you have of them the worse you are off." There is more music in a sky-lark than in a culture, and more honey in a little bee than in a hairy big jackass.

"Who hugged Susan?" is a query now agitating the people of Boston. It seems to be a profound mystery as yet.

Thos. Swann, Esq., has been unanimously re-elected President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Race of States.

We made some comparisons a few days since and we ventured to say that Ohio might overtake New York. Our Pennsylvania friends are not satisfied that they will not be ahead; and perhaps Virginia thinks she has a right by birth, to be first. It will not be uninteresting, perhaps, to hear the progress of these States since 1790. We give below the result of six Censuses, as New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio. Take those of 1790, 1800 and 1810 as the first series:

	1790.	1800.	1810.
Virginia,	746,308	880,250	974,642
New York,	340,120	586,756	959,949
Pennsylvania,	434,373	602,365	910,091
Ohio,	1,000	45,365	230,760

Here we see Virginia commencing with a population very nearly equal to that of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio put together. In thirty years from that time, she is still ahead of either of the other States; but has lost ground relatively in the proportion of two to one. New York has increased at double the ratio of Virginia, and is neck and neck with her. Pennsylvania has fallen behind New York, but is increasing at a very even rate. Ohio is in its infancy, entirely unpretending to the reach of a great State.

Now let us turn to the next thirty years and see how the race stands:

	1820.	1830.	1840.
Virginia,	1,065,379	1,211,405	1,239,797
N. York,	1,372,812	1,918,608	2,428,621
Penn.	1,049,450	1,358,233	1,724,033
Ohio,	581,434	937,993	1,519,467

Here we see a wonderful result. Virginia scarcely increases at all. New York doubles and Ohio trebles! Pennsylvania moves very steadily along. These figures demonstrate the great truth, that it is the conditions of society, commerce and industry, which make states, far more than their mere surface, extent, land, or climate. Equal in other advantages, a state or two, which has the best land, and climate, will always be the greatest. But states are not equal in other things. One state has more industry, another better commercial connections, and a third better social institutions. And, when these unite, they will overcome all natural advantages, in a state, which is behind in these. Look at the dense and contented population of Belgium! If, we were to pursue this parallel among American States, we should be deemed "invidious" in the comparison.—The facts, however, are obvious and most striking. At present, however, let us take the actual addition to the population of Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio, since 1800, (when Ohio first became visible) till 1840:

	1800.	1840.
Virginia,	860,000	1,239,797
Pennsylvania,	602,365	1,724,033
Ohio,	45,365	1,519,467

Now we can see the actual increase to be as follows:

	1800 to 1840	350,597
Virginia " to "	" to "	1,121,968
Pennsylvania " to "	" to "	1,474,102

Thus the actual increase of Ohio was four times that of Virginia, and exceeded by 30 per cent. that of Pennsylvania. The ratio of increase was as follows:

	40 per cent.
Virginia,	40 per cent.
Pennsylvania,	180 "
Ohio,	3,200 "

The actual increase, as stated above, is, however, a far more correct standard than the ratio, because when States are small, the rapid emigration sometimes doubles them in a single year. But let us take the ratio of increase from 1820 to 1840. That will be a tolerably fair one.

	1820 to 1840	97 per cent.
Virginia " to "	" to "	65 "
Pennsylvania " to "	" to "	160 "

As regards Pennsylvania, then, both the above modes of calculation seem to prove that Ohio must soon take the lead of her; whether at this time or not is uncertain.

Let us now make the comparison with New York, which calls herself the Empire State. The actual increase of New York and Ohio, from 1820 to 1840 was thus:

	1820 to 1840	1,156,000
New York " to "	" to "	838,033

The actual increase in New York was the greatest. Let us look, however, at the ratio:

	1820 to 1840	77 per cent.
New York " to "	" to "	160 "

We see, therefore, that the ratio in Ohio still continues vastly the greatest. From the returns already in, we know that the actual addition to Ohio in the past ten years was about 200,000 greater than that of New York. The ratio in New York will be about 20 per cent. that of Ohio not less than 45 per cent. We repeat, therefore, that in the race of States, the contest is only between Ohio and New York.—*Chronicle and Atlas*.

Bridge Across the Scioto.

We learn that a project is on foot to build a bridge across the Scioto at this place. The probable amount of stock required for its construction would be about \$20,000. We have not learned how the amount is proposed to be raised; but presume it will be divided into shares of \$25 or \$50 and disposed of to individuals, the county and the Turnpike company. This stock would pay a good per cent. on the capital. Some have supposed that the bridge could be built for 14 or \$15,000.

Picketon Journal.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

One Week Later from Europe.

New York, Nov. 22, M.

The steamer Niagara from Liverpool on the 9th inst., with advices from London of the 8th, and Paris of the 7th inst., has just arrived.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9, 1850.

The past week has been one of quietness in trade generally for produce the demand has been less animated than for some time past, but still prices remain without much change, holders being disposed generally to require former rates.

Accounts from the chief markets of the continent this week partake of dullness, and the demand for most descriptions of goods, limited, while holders who are willing to realize, would sell at lower prices.

In the money market no change can be reported. Rates of discount remain easy, and cash is in abundant supply. Rather more employment has been found for the surplus capital, but this is chiefly the result of additional commercial paper that has been raised on colonial produce.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.

Mess pork is in better request at advanced rates. Lard is less active, with sales at 37½-37¾. Gl. Coffee is dull. There is a fair business doing in sugar. Tallow is dull.

LONDON MARKET.—There is more activity in the coffee market at full prices. There is little of interest in the English provincial markets. A slight decline has taken place in yarns and cloths at Manchester.

ENGLAND.—The late Papal bull, appointing a Roman Catholic Hierarchy in England, has produced a great degree of agitation and excitement, altogether unprecedented.

Meetings of the Clergy are being held simultaneously in every diocese in England, and everywhere a sentiment of indignation is expressed.

FRANCE.—A general order has been issued to the army, in virtue of which, they are bound to abstain from every demonstration by cheering, &c., when under arms, and the order party has obtained complete victory at Rent, near Carcassone, where the authorities had been obliged to dismiss the mayor and his deputy, and to dissolve the municipal council. A new election took place, and all the socialist candidates were defeated.

Accounts from Paris up to Wednesday evening, state that at 5 o'clock, on that day, 62,978 votes had been given to La Fayette.